THE STATE CAPITAL.

ERIE AND THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Statues of Eminent New Yorkers for the National Capitol.

Protection to Creditors of Moneyed Corporations.

The Metropolitan District Courts To Be Abolished.

Report of the Canal Department.

A Brooklyn Rapid Transit Question Up for Debate.

Lotteries To Be Suppressed-A Captain of the Port To Be Appointed-Something for the Brooklyn Board of Health-Vanderbilt and His Obnoxious Track-Superintendent Miller and His Merry Men.

ALBANY, March 2, 1872. Both branches of the Legislature met this morning, although there was barely more than a quorum in either House at the opening, and the Assembly was finally forced to suspend business and adjourn, because, after a call of the House, it was found that ent. The Assembly resumes business on Monday and the Senate on Tuesday evening. The motion to adjourn the Senate over until Tuesday occasioned some debate, but at length it was successful, several of the Senators desiring to be present at the town elections, which are to take place on Tuesday in their respective districts. Many members of the Assembly have gone nome to attend to the same

The interest manifested by all parties in the question concerning the Eric Railroad increases as their reports. The arguments on both sides have been unished, and the matter now rests with the nitiees. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Railroad Committee of the Assembly, which have charge respectively of the subject, will meet in executive session next week, and it is understood that but few more days will clapse pelore reports will be presented in both Houses Although great pressure is being brought to bear by the iriends of Erie, it would seem that members can hardly have the face to go against the tide of public opinion, which has set in so strongly in favor of the stockholders. If the Senate Committee do not report by Wednesday or Thursday next it is expected that Senator O'Brien will make a motion take the subject out of their hands altogether. BEATUES OF GEORGE CLINTON AND ROBERT FULTON.

The following message from the Governor was re-

The following message from the Governor was received in both Houses:—

Executive Chamber, Albany, March 2, 1872.

To the Legislature:—

I call your attention to the second section of an act of Congress passed in 1864 (chapter 200 of the laws of that year) under which an invitation was extended, through the I resident, to the States of the Union to provide and furnish statues, not exceeding two in number for each State, of decased persons who have been citizens thereof and finistrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services; which statues are to be placed in a half in the Capitol at Washington set apart by Congress for the purpose, being the former half of the House of Representatives. It has only recently been known to me that this Invitation was in 1868 received from the Fresheam.

Some of the States have already compiled with this request of the federal givernment; others have made arrangements for doing so, and it seems to me that our own great State ought not to be behindhand in contributing to this proper commemoration at the federal capital of men who have conferred distinction upon our country.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of making immediate provision for the accomplishment on the part of this State of its share in the work proposed.

Without wishing to interfere with the discretion of the Legislature in the matter, frespectfully suggest that in case you decline to furnish the two statues your choice may with great propriety fall upon George clinton, who was the first Governor of the State, and whose public services in the Revolutionary period of our bistory were of marked merit; and upon Robert Fution, who, in gives a station, contributed in a very eminent degree as well to the renown as to the of the State o The message was referred to a special committee

of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Madden, Lewis and Lord, and to the Committee of Ways and Means of the Assembly.

The Auditor of the Canal Department sent in & report in reply to a resolution requiring him to expenditures for ordinary repairs for each of the divisions from the 1st of October, 1871, to the 1st of January, 1872, and also with the amount remaining on nand of the appropriation belonging to each division unexpended, and what amount of liabilion hand of the appropriation belonging to each division unexpended, and what amount of liabilities, if any, remain unpaid chargeable to those divisions on the 1st of January, 1812, and, further, to report what deficiency, if any, existed in the appropriation for ordinary repairs of canais for the fiscal year ending september 30, 1871, and, if such deficiency existed, in what manner it has been provided for. The amount expended for ordinary repairs on the several divisions from the appropriation for the current fiscal year between October 1, 1871, and January 1, 1872, was as follows:—

October 1, 1871, and January 1, 1872, was as 101-tows:—
On the Eastern division. \$247,189 04
On the Middle division. 196,334 08
On the Western division. 163,280 28
The amount of such appropriation unexpended and to the credit of the several divisions January 1, 1872, was as follows:—
To the credit of the Eastern division. \$22,810 96
To the credit of the Middle division. 103,635 92
To the credit of the Western division. 186,719 72
The amount of linolities outstanding on the 1st of January, 1872, chargeable to the several divisions was as follows:—

PREVENTION OF ABORTIONS. PREVENTION OF ABORTIONS.

The Assembly bill for the better prevention of the procurement of abortions and other like offences was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, with amendments designed to make the statute on the subject more effective.

BALROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. Madden gave notice that he intended to introduce a bill to amend chapter 140 of the laws of 1850 and chapter 755 of the laws of 1867, providing for the formation and regulation of railroad companies.

THE BANK BILL.

The bill for the better protection of creditors of moneyed corporations, making the property of their officers have to attachment, in case of any breach of official trust, which was presented by Mr. Tiemann yesterday, was reported favorably by the Justiciary Committee to-day, and will undoubtedly be adonted.

dictary Committee to-day, and will undoubtedly be adopted.

In the Assembly, on account of the slim attendance of members, the third reading of bills was almid aside, and the only business done was the presentation of petitions, bills, resolutions; and reports, REORGANIZATION OF NEW YORK COURTS.

Mr. Twombly presented two bills, the stiles of which presty billy indicate their character. One is "An act to acolish the Marine Court in the city of New York," and "An act to abolish the District Courts of the city of New York, and to create and establish in place thereof the Justices" Courts in the city of New York, and to treate and establish in place thereof the Justices" Courts in the city of New York, and to shall be composed of six Justices, who shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city of New York, two of said Justices for the term of six years, two for the term of seven years and two for the term of eight years, from the list day of July, 1872, and their successors shall be appointed by the Mayor for the term of eight years. No person shall be eligible ex-

cept reputable counsellors of the Supreme Court, of at least five years' standing. The salary of such Justice shall be \$5,000 a year, in lieu of all fees and compensation. The Mayor shall appoint cierks for such courts, whose term of office shall be eight years, the cierks to appoint their deputies. The salary of the cierks to appoint their deputies shall each receive \$5,000. The Mayor has power of suspension in case of corruption, &c., of the Justices. The other bill aboisses the present District Courts and divides the city of New York into time judicial districts, but the districts are left blank in the oill. There shall be a Justice's Court of the First District, to be called the Justice's Court of the First District, to be called the Justice's Court of the First District, the Justice's Court of the econd District, &c.

At the Next Charter Election there shall be elected in each district a justice, who shall hold office for the term of six years from the list of July, 1872, and whose salary shall be \$6,000 per annum. No person shall be eligible to such office of Justice who is not a reputable counseilor of the supreme Court of at least five years' standing and a resident and citizen of the city of New York. The Mayor may fill any vacancy in the office of Justice until after the next charter election and appoint a clerk for each Justice at a salary of \$2,000. The Mayor may also suspend said Justices for corruption, &c. and provision is made for their trial. The Mayor shall present the causes of his action to the Supreme Court of the city of New York at General Term, and have a copy served on the Justice to be affected thereoy. The matter at the General Term, and after hearing the matter at the General Term, and after hearing the matter at the General Term, and after hearing the matter at the General Term, and after hearing the matter at the General Term, and after hearing the matter at the General Term, and after hearing the missing business of District Courts and all the records, papers and property of the s

is a providing for stenographers is repealed. The records, papers and property of the same are to be transferred to the new Court proposed to be created.

Street opening in New York.

Mr. Whilbeck introduced a bill to facilitate the Opening of certain streets in the city of New York, and to establish the scale of cost and expenses in street openings. Section I provides that the Corporation Counsel is authorized and required within sixty days after the passage of the act to make application in one simple proceeding to the superior Court for the Erst Department for the appointment of three Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, for the purpose of opening and acquiring tille to all the streets and avenues in the city of 2 ew York between Frity-ainth and 15sts streets, and between the fundson River and the East River, which were laid out and established by the commissioners appointed in and by the act, entitled "An act relative to the improvements tonching the laying out streets and roads in the city of New York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807, except such streets and avenues as nave been since closed or discontinued, and except such as shall be carried on as now provided by law, subject to the provisions of this act already opened. The second section provides that the proceedings shall be carried on as now provided by law, subject to the provisions of this act are discontinued and abandoned. All surveys, estimates, plans, &c., must be delivered to the Commissioners may of the commissioners oreated by this act. In case a majority of owners of a block object to opening a street, the Commissioners oreated by this act. In case a majority of owners of a block object to opening a street, the Commissioners way omit to open. Section 6 fixes the scale of costs, charges and expenses for opening all streets, squares and public places. Other details for opening streets and the expenses for opening all streets, squares and public places. Other details for which railroads or from the public requiring the use o

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Assistant Superintendent of the Insurance Department transmitted the testimony and the report in the case of the investigation into the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, accompanied by the following explanatory communication:—

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, MARCH 1, 1872. \
TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE
OF New YORK:—
In the absence of the Superintendent the Deputy Superintendent betweith transmits to the Assembly the testimony
and the report of the state of the
investigation of the Manual Life Insurance Company of New

The Deputy Superintendent begs to state that the resolu-fork.

The Deputy Superintendent begs to state that the resolu-tion of the Assembly of Kebruary 17 was not left at the In-surance Department until the 26th, and was not seen by the Superintendent until the 27th, the date of his communica-tion in reply thereto, and that the only reason why the Superintenient did not transmit the original teati-mony was that the resolution was in the alternative to send the testimony or a copy, and he simply desired to know whether it was the pleasure of the House to give time for a copy to be made, or to require the original copy to be transmitted, and to comply at the earliest possible moment with the requirements of the House when duly ascertained.

with the requirements of the House Very respectfully, GEORGE B. CHURCH, Deputy Superintendent.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

The following bills were reported:—
To amend the New York City and County Jury act. To protect the creditors of moneyed corporation To protect lactory children. Providing more stringent punishment for the

Providing more stringent punishment for the crime of abortion.

Extending the powers of notaries public in the city and county of New York.

Reported adversely—the bill to regulate freights on rallroads, which report was laid on the table.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a resolution, transmitted a report of moneys expended on various divisions of the canal, which was ordered to be printed.

Much time was consumed on motions to adjourn, and it was finally decided that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn intuit Tuesday evening.

After disposing of a number of local bills on general orders the Senate adjourned.

Assembly.

The Governor sent in a communication to the Legislature calung attention to the law of Congress, ssed in 1864, inviting the several States to pla tatues of emineut citizens in the old Hall of Repre

statues of eminent citizens in the oid Hall of Representatives in Washington, each State to furnish two statues. The Governor urget attention to this matter, and suggested George Citition and Rodert Fulton as fitting subjects for such statues.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in answer to a resolution of the House, sent in a communication transmitting testimony taken in the examination of the affairs of The New York MUTLAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, together with the report, and also starting that the former resolution was dealyed in its delivery, and was indistinct as to whether the original testimony should be transmitted or a copy thereof.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of Cohoes was passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

was passed.

BILLS REPORTED.

By D. S. BABCOCK.—To incorporate the Fire Island Hotel, and establish a ferry across Great South Bay.

By Mr. White.—Authorizing the New York and New Haven Raironad Company to extend their road; also to extend the Hudson and New England Railroad.

road.

By Mr. LOUGHRAN—That the answer received from the New York Street Cleaning Department is incomplete; and that the Committee on Public Heatin proceed to investigate the affairs of that Department, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

By Mr. BADRAU—A bill to macadamize the Westenster post road.

cnester post road.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Twombly—To abolish the District Courts in New York and substitute Justices' Courts there-

for.

By Mr. Whither To change the grade of the New York and Hariem Radroad, and for the By Mr. WHITHECK.—To change the grade of the New York and Hariem Raifroad, and for the security of travel on the Fourth avenue, in New York cicy, between Forty-second street and Hariem River; requires the company to sink their track sixteen feet, the city to pay half the expense. By Mr. Sherandson—To suppress lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets or policies; fixes the punishment at imprisonment for from thirty days to two years and a fine of from \$50 to \$1,000; promibits the publishers of newspapers from advertising lotteries; also punishes any one who persandes another to visit any place to purchase lottery tickets, and promibits any one from leasing his premises for the lottery business.

promints any one from leasing his premises for the lottery business.

By Mr. Hawkins—100 provide for the appointment of a Captain of the Port, and Harbor Master of the port of New York, and to define and regulate their powers and duties and compensation; authorizes the Board of Commissioners of Phots to appoint a Captain of the Port with eleven persons to be Harbor Masters; the Captain of the Port must be a shipmaster; either the Captain or the Harbor Master shall be interested in any steamboat or other vessel; the Captain shall give bonds in the sum of \$10,000; the Captain shall divide the port into eleven districts and assign a Harbor Master to each. The bill is specific with regard to duties and powers.

Suburban Thappic.

By Mr. Berri—To incorporate the Brooklyn Rapid

Transit Railway Company, the incorporates being Robert Turner, Morris Reynolds and others; the capital stock is fixed at \$500,000 to commence with. The road is to commence near South ferry, in Brooklyn, and run easterly through Atlantic avenue to the corporate limits and further to Jamaica. The road then branches off in various directions.

directions.

Mr. Mackay called up the following resolutions, offered last January, and moved for tueir adoption, which was carried:—

beyond an amount sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of operating such roads and a fair and just return on their actual cost.

Resoived, That the Attorney General be also requested to fornish his opinion whether or not any act of the Legislature can be held as constitutional and binding which permits railroad companies organized for public use to increase their capital stock or dividend paying indebtedness, and impose BURDENS ON THE PUBLIC.

to pay interest or dividends on such increase, when such increase to the surplus carnings of such railroads, or when such increase represents an increased value of private property appropriated by such company for a public use.

Mr. MOULTON opposed the resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Board of Health of New York to report whether the charge that a vast pestiferous manure depot has been established along the East River front in said city from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh sireet is true, and by whose authority such depot has been established.

The House then adjourned till half-past seven P. M. on Monday.

THE INSURANCE INQUISITION.

Seeking for Corruption in the Insurance Department.

How Life Companies Spend the Policy-Holders' Money-\$20,000 to Pass One Bill-The Companies That "Come Down" with the Cash.

The Tweed Family as Stockholders and Receivers.

The investigation on the part of the Insurance Committee into George W. Miller's administration of the Insurance Depretment was continued yester-day at 156 Broadway; present—J. W. Lipput, chairand Messrs. Tobey, Aikens, Babcock and

booker Life—wished to correct his testimony of yes-terday. The \$4,500 paid to Hammond, he said, was on the 12th May, 1871; it was paid by witness' own check, and not by the company's: it was made payable, he believed, to Hammond's order on the Corn Exchange Bank; the taking of testimony occupied counsel present.

Q. For what purpose did you employ Hammond? A. I decline to state.

Q. Was there any questions of law arising in the course of the examination? A. I decline to an-Q. Did you present any question of law to Mr.

Hammond. A. I decline to answer, until I examine the resolution under which you act. Witness read the resolution and said:-I don't

think that authorizes the committee to inquire into my acts as counsel.

tional Trust Company; do not know of a cleck being drawn upon us in blank by the Commonwealth being drawn upon us in blank by the Common wealth Company; I was a director of the Common wealth Fire Company. His evidence was unimportant. Theodore R. Wetmore, Vice President of the Security Life, was sworn as to the percentage paid on transfer of \$100,000 by the Insurance Department; the charge was one-fitth of one per cent; retative to a subscription being taken up for the Miller Life bill of 1870, witness said Mr. Lawrence called and they subscribed \$1,500 and paid it by check to Lawrence's order; this was in the spring of 1871; Lawrence said they were collecting \$20,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of passing the bill; this list presented shows the companies taxed; the payment was intended to aid in the passage of the bill of Mr. Miller; the following is the list; it may vary \$500 perhaps:—

wary \$500 perhaps:—
Mutual Life Insurance Company....
Equitable Life Insurance Company...
New York Life Insurance Company.
Knickerbooker Life Insurance Company
United States Life Insurance Company
Continental Life Insurance Company.
Security Life Insurance Company.

transfer of securities. William M. Tweed is a larg stockholder in the Amicable; he holds \$20,000 in it sewall and Pierce examined certain securities the Commonwealth, and charged over \$1,300; it receiver of the Commonwealth was William & Tweed, Jr.; the Amicable has reinsured its risks it the Guardian.

receiver of the Commonwealth was Whinam M. Tweed, Jr.; the Amicaole has reinsared its risks in the Guardian.

H. E. Sholt sworn—I am clerk of William M. Tweed, Jr., Receiver of the Commonwealth; have heard that \$1,000 was paid for examinations, but have not found the check; nave found it entered on the "stub-check book," or where it is supposed to be entered; the number of the check is \$627 on the Continental Bank; there are erasures in the body of the stub; I can't make out the letters; the original check I have been unable to find; the check should be in the hands of the receiver; William C. Cooper and the receiver (Mr. Tweed) had access to jhe checks; I weed was yesterday in St. Louis; this is the only check drawn in blank that I have discovered; there are no other checks on this book that do not show to whom paid and the payee; this is the only one I find; this check shows the date November II, amount \$1,000; I now have the cash book; page 32, under the date November II, "revenue, \$10," and under November 22, 1870, "John Fowier, Jr., for counsel fees, \$1,65," written over an erasure.

To Mr. Miller—This change seems to nave been made before the second examination; I have one of Doughly's checks not entered upon the books, which appears to have been used by him; have enecks of his to the amount of \$11,000 or \$12,000 not corresponding with the books; the discrepancies between these raised checks and the entries, as I have said, are nearly \$12,000; in the testimony before the receiver it was shown that Fowler got the \$1,000 the books were in a state of chaos; the receiver may have taken the \$1,000 check to his office with others.

James Yercance sworn—I come to refute a state-ment of Mr. Managers are the second or corresponding with the books were in a state of check in the other states.

receiver may have taken the \$1,000 check to his office with others.

James Yercance sworn—I come to refute a statement of Mr. Manners as to the fact that I had made a certain remark to him as to how he could himself get appointed as a receiver; the satement he autibutes to me is totally false. The witness said he had read the evidence in the City and National Intelligencer, Alexander Deimar's paper, aged seventy-two years. The evidence in the Herald and Times was then read and the examination concluded Francis M. Bixty sworn—I was appointed receiver of the British Commercial by Judge Cardozo in October, 1869; witness here reviewed fully the condition of the company at the time and the mode of winding up its affairs; there were \$18,750 allowed to counsel in the matter of closing it up: I was allowed \$12,500 for my fees, with the understanding that I was to pay \$6,000 to lawjers representing the Europea Lile, which was the parent society of the British Commercial; \$6,000 was paid over to Mr. Mead.

John Fowler, Jr., sworn—I am counsel for the

ropea Life, which was the parent society of the British Commercial; \$5,000 was paid over to Mr. Mead.

John Fowler, Jr., sworn—I am counsel for the Commonwealth; was examined in the fall of 1870; know nothing about a \$1,000 check in blank; the President paid me \$1,000; don't know how much was paid for examination; I received several thousand dollars at various times for services; can't recollect ine dates; I did a great deal of business for the company; the \$1,000 was paid me in currency as counsel fee, and I never paid a cent, directly or indirectly, to Miller or other persons of the Insurance Department, nor to Hammond or Briggs; never received a check in olank; when I got the \$1,000 was not persent days; Mr. English asked me what I did with the money; I told him I bought bread and cheese with it; I shall be very happy to gratify his curiosity. The Chairman answered that Mr. Rowland, a witness, had gone away without permission, and if he was not present on Monday he would take measures to compel his attendance. The commutee adjourned until mail-past ten o'clock on Monday, when it is expected that Mr. Rhier will commence his defence on Tuesday morning, and take two or three days' testimony in this city, after which the committee will adjourn and complete the evidence in Albany.

ICEBOAT RACE ON THE BUDSON.

POUGHEREPSIE, N. Y., March 2, 1872. less, Elia, Arctic and leicle, of the Poughkeepsie Iceboat Club, the Arctic won by a minute and ta

CITY POLITICS.

The Red Men of the Democracy Preparing for the Warpath.

E PLURIBUS TAMMANY UNUM.

Proposed Coalition of Regular, Irregular and Sorehead Local Statesmen.

The City To Be Redeemed by the Unity of Hitherto Hostile Elements-The Mayoralty Looming Up on the Political Horizon-The Question of the Day Nearing a Solution-Who's Who and What's What.

Our Later Tammany in the Throes of Reorganization.

Sachems and Braves in Consultation Over the Map of Party-Objections of the Unterrified to the Seventy's Charter-Lively Times in Prospect.

"Breakers ahead," shouts the man on the political look-out, and thereupon the coolness, courage and skill of the men at the wneel are brought into active requisition. Moreover, a rousing storm is brewing, and ere long the old democratic ship will be struggling against a hard sea and bailling winds. Should she be well handled there is no knowing what au excellent trip she will make of it; while it s certain that the intermeddling of too many captains will threaten the weather-beaten vessel with will drift helpiess and hopeless at the mercy of the elements, her sails torn in ribbons, her masts gone by the board, her crew demoralized and mutinous and her officers faithless to their duty. But it is painful to indulge in the diretul prospect that the great old ship will meet so fatal a catastrophe as this; on the contrary, it is thought she will breast the to the haven of salety. At the present time the politicians of Tammany Hall, as well as those of Apollo Hall, are on the anxious seat in reference to the organization of the democratic party, both in regard to the approaching charter election and the election of delegates to a State Convention, which, by the way, is to designate delegates to a National Convention to be held in May or June. There aping democrats of all factions as to whether it would not be beneficial to the democratic party to have the Seventy's charter pass unamended, on the ground that being so undemocratic in its general small faction the odium of its passage to the repub licans would be so great as to ensure AN OVERWHELMING DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

in this city, and would tend to unite the Tammany and Apollo Hall factions in a solid phalanx against nents. The idea that the Seventy's charter is unpartisan is generally scouted, for although it is given out that this committee is composed equalty of democrats and republicans, yet in reality it has never had more than five or six out-and-out democrats, and of these only two remain in the organization and gave a reluctant adherence to the charter. At all events there are strong indications that the democrats will at last make a bold effort to be united on a ticket for the coming election. It is well known, among other things, that Ottendorter, a leading German, who was a delegate to the Rochester Convention from the Apollo Hall democracy: J. W. Chaudier, Augustus Schell, Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and others, are very energetic in their endeavors to reorganize the General Committee, while rumor has it that some of the vigorous young warriors on the committee recently excluded from the wigwam have strong administration with the Appollo Hall gentry who are, it is said, on the most friendly political terms with the chieftains of the Tammany These facts are pretty well known to the initiated, and, so far as anything can be certain in politics, the democratic party will present a united front at the next election. Now, a great question to be decided by the leaders will naturally be as to the standard bearer, who, of course, must be candidate for Mayor. brains as to the fortunate or unlucky nomithe name of Mr. John Kelly, formerly Sheriff of this county, has been conspicuously mentioned. Mr. Kelly, however, while a very popular representative man, is, it is said, not desirous of the nomination; but should he run for office there is

Mr. Keliy, however, while a very popular representative man, is, it is said, not desirous of the nomination; but should he run for office there is little doubt that the esteem and confidence with which he is generally regarded would be substantially demoestrated. Then, again, there is Mr. Wickham, chairman of the General Committee of the Apollo Hail democracy, said to possess a great cail of executive ability and who is invortably sjoken of. Of late this Apollo Hail committee has grown into importance, having no less than 1,190 representatives, and has enrolled in twenty-one Assembly districts as many as 2,500 members. Other candidates are also mentioned, including A. R. Lawrence, known as

THE NESTOR OF MUNICIPAL LAW, for whom his admirers claim great popularity in the city, but who, failing in obtaining the nomination for Mayor, would not object to be installed as Corporation Counsel. But there are yet others, and one of the most prominent being Senator O'Birten, whose faithful adherents are desirous to present him for the nomination. Then the Tammany Hail inagnates are not sleeping, and will doubtless put forward a candidate of sufficient strength to ensure success. It is generally admitted, however, that the friends and suporters of those candidates are willing to give up their preference in order to secure the ascendancy of the democratic party in this city without any entangling alliances with the republicans, who will, of course, strive to fight their own battles. But besides the candidates already mensioned it is not a little surprising to learn that the friends of Comptroller Green, who have been unsparing in their denunciations of unfortunate Tammany, and more especially the organization proper, are working under cover to secure his nomination for Mayor from the great Wigwam itself, and it is currently reported that the vieran Saminy Thiden is engineering the movement, in company with the veneraole and respected Mr. W. H. Havemeyer. Whether the popular Comptroller is regarded with releast reliance and

week. The political caulifron will then begin to boil and the

LEADERS OF THE DIFFERENT FACTIONS

Will make their combinations, and by the time the Committee of Seventy, with their theoretical politicians, begin to wake up the election will have been virtually accided. Although there is now no apparent excitement in political circles the chieftains are laboring industriously to organize and bring out their forces in good shape, and it is predicted by the leaders that the victory next spring will be as great as ever characterized the march of democracy in New York. Knowing ones affirm, but only in whispers, that while the famous warriors of Tammany Hall (whose names will be gracefully handed down the tide of ages) will not personally take part in the councils of the great waywam their tried and assumed friends will have

more or less a controlling influence in its deliberations, simply because their prother chieftains control the Tammany Society, which will, of course, make up the new General Committee. From present indications the present General Committee, which was excluded and which now seeks to be readmitted, will not be successful, though the leaders and "strong men" on that committee will be taken in with others that may be selected by the Tammany Society, so that all the different elements may be combined. Thus the managers. It is currently rumored, have brought about peace between the Brennan and Dowling factions, while the youthful, energetic warriors on all sides appear to be working narmoniously together. One thing is certain, that the leaders of the democratic party of the city consider, and not without reason, that it has already suffered enough by the bail acts of its representatives, both in loss of reputation of the party itself, but more particularly in being deprived of the shoils of office, owing to the combinations made between

FAITHLESS CHIEFTAINS AND CORRUPT REPUBLICANS, and they evilently intend hereafter to succeed as democrats or be deteated altogether. They are, doubtless, opposed to the continuation of the system of appointing men to places of trust and power in this city for the individual benefit of the appointees, or to secure lavors through republican legislatures; for, while the democracy admit that many of their leaders have been derelict in their duty to the party, they say that the introduction of the system of the summany at the democracy admit that many of their leaders have been derelict in their duty to the party, they say that the introduction of the system of their and corruption in the party was mainly attributable to illicit combinations for the sake of plunder between recreant chiefs and treacherous republicans. And, by the way, this is one of the objections which it is said many urge arainst Mr. Green, and they assert that though for the democratic party, yet when it required boid

In fact, the system of accumulative voting is in the nature of a premium on POLITICAL MANAGEMENT AND TRICKERY.

The democrats appeared to be not a little riled at the fact that the republicans of the Legislature are always willing to pass any act for the city of New York that will in any way tend to destroy the power of the majority but never sanction the passage of an act that affects the majority of any republican county. Should the Seventy's charter pass ints point will unquestionably be discussed from every stump through the democratic stronghold of the city. It is claimed that this idea of accumulative young has not yet oeen shown to have been successful, and that it should have been tried in some small county in the interior of the State and not introduced in the most difficult place, and where, if a limitare, would be attended with disastrous results. The Tammany Society meet to morrow evening, and it is expected that the Committee of Twenty-two will report on the question respecting the regularity of the General Committee. Great caution will of course be exercised in the matter, and the society must necessarily be guarded in their action. The standing of the members of the General Committee must not only be taken into consideration, but the wishes of the people they are supposed to represent will also only be taken into consideration, but the wisnes of the people they are supposed to represent will also be borne in mind. In the Fourth Senatorial dis be order in limit. In the Fourth Schardina dis-trict, for instance, which has always rolled up im-mense democratic majorities, the leaders who have hitherto marshalled the democrats are not only representative men, but actual residents of the dis-trict, including such well known names as ex-Con-gressman John Fox, Judge Hogan, James Hayes, James Dunphy, and others of that stamp. Now, a areat

great

CAUSE OF COMPLAINT

which seems to prevail in this district, nine
wards, is that politicians who reside in the
aristocrate portions of the metropolis enquevor to
control those wards for their own aggrandizement,
the rank and ille meanwhile claiming that their
representatives should live among them and attend
to the wants of their constituency or not represent
them at all. It is alleged that for several years
squatters and "carpet-baggers" have sought
and obtained nominations from the ring to
Congress and the Senate, and have been
elected by the hard-flated democracy, they having
to choose between a radical and the nominee
of their own party, without a voice in the selection
of the candidate. The Committee of the Tammany
Society will, doubtiess, weigh carefully these and
similar complaints in case they wish to scoure general co-operation. Among other things it is urged

similar combiaints in case they wish to secure general co-operation. Among other things it is urged that the committee appointed by Grand Sachem Scheil has no representative on it who resides south of Fourteenth street, and, therefore, can only get reliable information as to the wants of the people in the lower districts from representative residents. From all appearances the Tammany Society will have a busy time of it for some weeks to come. The report to be presented to-morrow will be awaited with interest by a host of politicians. The days of BALLOT-BOX STUFFING AND REPZATING have passed away, and no little judgment and discrimination must be exercised in order to secure popular representatives throughout the metropolis. It is generally surmised that the Committee of Twenty-two will suggest the reorganization of the General Committee, and will propose the plan of enrolment in the various wards. In fact, it is understood that this system has been determined upon. Three delegates will probably be sent from each election district to an Assembly district on avention to select seven delegates from each Assembly district in the city, thus forming a general committee. Three mispectors will be appointed in each election district to make the enrolments. Such in brief is the present aspect of political affairs in the city, and, beyond question, lively times are at hand.

FIRES.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out between the second and third floors of the building No. 1 Bond street, occupied by various firms as manufacturing jeweiters. The damage done amounted to \$2,300. The place was fully inspect

In Ollaton Place.

about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred on the top floor of the frame building 138 Chinton place, causing a damage of \$2,000. The people living on the second and third floors of the building sustained a loss of about three thousand dollars. They were all fully insured.

FIRES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Block Threatened at South Natick, Mass.-Odd Fellows' Hall and Other Buildings at Scranton, Pa.-Fires at Ellington, Conn., and Salisbury, Mo. TORONTO, Canada, March 2, 1872.

A fire occurred this morning, corner of Jonge and King streets, in a building occupied by Ridaut Brothers, dealers in hardware, and Finch, dealer in clothing. The building and stock were considerably damaged. Finch's loss is \$5,000; fully insured in the London and Liverpool, British American and Lancashire Insurance Companies. Ridaut Brothers' loss cannot be ascertained, but they are fully in-sured in the Royal, Phoenix and other companies.

Great Destruction of Property in South Natick. A fire in South Natick this morning destroyed a building owned and occupied by J. B. Clark as a dry goods store; William Edwards, clothing dealer; L. A. Kingsbury, provision market: E. Heuber, bar-ber, and the Historical and Natural History Society. The entire collection of specimens belonging to the society was consumed. The fire extended to the total loss. A part of the turniture was saved. The adjoining building, owned by Gain Bailey and occupied by Smith & Lewis, grocers, and the Post Office, the dwelling, store and stable of A. R. Tuck and two dwellings owned by Elliot & Walker were also burned. The engine house was badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at \$60,000. The amount of insurance is not given.

A Heavy Fire at Scranton, and No Water for the Fire Engines.
SCRANTON, Pa., March 2, 1872.
Shortly after midnight a fire broke out in Hyde

Park (Scranton), destroying the Odd Fellows' Hall, Graeber's Hotel, Hyde Park Hotel, and five other oulldings, which were all of wood and burned very

in this part of the clop, and the cadangered.

The steam fire engines finally obtained water from the Oxford coal mine, and the flames were checked.

The fire originated in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The loss will approximate to \$70,000, with very limited Wadding Mill Burned and Goods Destroyed

HARTFORD, Conn., March 2, 1872.

The Tompson wadding mill in Ellington was burned last night, together with 1,000 bales of manufactured goods. The loss is \$40,000, and there is no insurance on the property. Salisbury Hotel (Mo.) Burned.

St. Louis, March 2, 1872, The Phoenix Hotel at Salisbury, Chariton county, Mo., was burned, with the greater part of its con-tents, on Monday night. Loss, \$14,000; insured for \$8,000.

PATALLY CRUSHED BY A CAR.

Coroner Herrman yesterday beid an inquest on the ody of William J. Jones, a young man twenty-five received on the 18th ultimo by having his crushed by car No. 99 of the Third avenue line. De-ceased was very much under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident, which was attributable to his own carolessness. Deceased lived at 205 East Broadway, but was a native of Albany.

WASHINGTON.

Invitations to the Members of the Japanese Embassy.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE PROSECUTIONS.

Bayard and Conkling Parrying in the Senate Over the Instruction to the District Attorney.

FENCING OVER THE NEWSPAPER REPORTS

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1872.

The Japanese and the Special Appropriation The Japanese kept themselves comfortably housed to-day at the notel. General Myers, of the Quarter master's Department, yesterday drew from the Treasury \$15,000 of the appropriation of \$50,000 recently made by Congress to pay the expenses attending the official entertainment of the Japanese Embassy.

The President Invites the Japanese to Church

To-Day.

The President to-day sent an invitation to the Japanese to visit the Metropolitan Methodist Episco pal church to-morrow.

Mr. James Brooks' Reception to the Orientals. Mr. James Brooks, on Monday, after the reception of the Japanese Embassy at the White House will give a dinner to the Embassy, to which are in vited the President and Cabinet, Foreign Minister and many members of the House of Representa-tives. This extertainment is in return for the many hospitalities received by Mr. Brooks from dis tinguished Japanese during his solourn in their

The Chief Justice of Utah Having au Inter view with the President.

Judge McKean, of Utah, had an interview with the President to-day, in company with Attorney General Williams, in relation to the judicial affairs of that Territory.

The Number of Grain and Molauses Distil A summary statement of the number of grain and notasses distilleries in operation during the month of February shows a total of 360 distilleries of both grades, with a daily producing capacity of 269,204 gallons, an increase of 25,701 gallons daily over the report for January, 1872, Tue report also shows an increase of thirty-six distilleries during the month. The principal distilleries are located as follows:—In Illinois, 47; Indiana, 23; Kentucky, 94; New York,

14; Ohio, 57; Pennsylvania, 46, and Missouri, 12. Movements of the President.
President Grant will visit Philadelphia about Thursday next to attend a wedding ceremony. He will remain two or three days. Redemption and Forwarding Mutilated Cur-

rency.
The Secretary of the freasury has decided that it is the duty of bank depositories, situated within the limits of the government contract with Adams Express Company, to receive and redeem defaced and nutilated currency under the Treasurer's late circular. No. 1, on the same terms as the other deposito ries, and that the expense of forwarding such currency to the Treasurer will be borne by the Department, the banks to prepay the charges to the nearby the Department.

Weekly Currency Statement. Fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury during the week. \$844,800. Shipments, \$423,500. Shipments of notes, \$1,060,500. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation \$373,825,250, and for deposits of public money, \$15,659,000. National bank

circulation outstanding at this date, \$331, 180, 792. Internal Revenue Statement. Internal Revenue receipts to-day, \$791,055; and for the fiscal year to date, \$87,628,351, and for the current month to date, \$1,348,000.

Conscience Money Paid Into the Treasury. Treasurer Spinner to-day received the remaining half of the £3 note, one-half of which was forwarded somewim- since as a contribution to the conscient fund from Londonderry, Ireland.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS

Second Session.

SENATE WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1872. Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., presented a number of emorials of lumberers in the Northwest setting

not to pass. Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., read a letter in favor o

THE HOMESTEAD LAWS. Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., and Mr. FERRY.

Mr. Windom, (rep.) of Minn., and Mr. Ferry, presented memorials for a modification to the Homestead Laws.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. CASSELY, (dem.) of Cal., presented the petition of the leading bankers and mercannts of San Francisco for a reform in the civil service.

Mr. Pratt, (rep.) of Ind., called up the bill to release to Indiana the lands known as Bed of Bear Lake. In Newton county, Indiana, and addressed the Senate upon it at Jengtu.

The bill was passed.

CHANGING THE NAME OF A BANK.

Lake, in Newton county, Indiana, and addressed the Senate upon it at length.

The bil was passed.

CHANGING THE NAME OF A BANK.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill changing the name of the Warren National Bank, of South Danvers, Mass., to the Warren National Bank, of Peabody, Mass. Fassed.

THE GOVERNMENT WHARFAGE AT NEW ORLEANS, Mr. Kellogo, (rep.) of La., offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit all the information he may be able to obtain, showing what portion, if any, of the wharf of the river frontage at the port of New Orieans is now claimed or occupied by the government, and if so, upon what ground and for what purpose the same is so claimed or occupied.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., moved to take up his resolution asking for copies of the instructions given to the District Attorney of New York relative to the prosecution of merchants.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y.. said the instructions were fully published in the newspapers. There was, therefore, he need to bass the resolution hurriedly, and he thought it would be better to wait until he and others could express their views of the resolution and of Mr. Bayard's motives in offering it.

Mr. Bayard replied that if he had based a speech

resolution and of Mr. Bayard's motives in offering it.

Mr. Bayard replied that if he had based a speech on a mere newspaper item Mr. Conkling would have been the first to call him to order. The allusions to his motives he thought ungracious and, necessarily, ignorant, as Mr. Conkling had no means of ascertaining them except from his public remarks yesterday. Lesides, judging from Mr. Conkling's action in reference to the organization of the Retrenchment committee and its investigations, he feared that the Senator from New York could hardly understand his (Mr. Bayard's) motives. He did intend to comment on the conduct of the officers who had given the instructions, but he wished to base his comments on authentic information, and he had asked for it in the usual and the only proper way.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., moved to adjourn, which was carried—veas 22, nays 21, and at two P.

M. the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Pratt's Beaver Lake bill passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1872, The House met as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, in the chair, and from twenty to thirty members present, for general debate. A number of speeches were made on miscellaneous

A TRAVELLING SWINDLER.

A "Fraud" Getting a Peckskill Bookseller to Certify a Bogus Check-Obtains the Money and is About to Start South When he is

Arrested as an Imposter.
POTOHEREPSIE, March 2, 1872.
A man giving his name as John Isaacs, of New York, and representing himself to be an agent for a Dey street firm, called to-day upon A. H. Clark, boxkseller of Peekskill, and received orders for boxkseller of Peekskill, and received orders for goods to the amount of \$30, after which he represented that he had a drag for \$75 on the firm in New York which ne wisned Mr. Clark to certify, which he did, going to the bank with him for that purpose. After procuring the money issaes started for the Hudson River Railroad depot, intending to take the twenty minutes past two train south. Mr. Clark, becoming suspicious, telegraphed to the firm in New York and was informed issaes at the depot and on being taken before Justice Curry he acknowledged all and was committed to lail.